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Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Seventieth year

Letter dated 21 April 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I enclose herewith two separate annexes recording the infringements of international air traffic regulations and violations of the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by Turkey (see annex I), as well as the illegal use of closed ports by Turkish warships (see annex II) during the month of March 2015. It should be noted that Turkish commercial aircraft systematically use the illegal airport of Tympou.

Furthermore, I wish to inform you that Turkey and the occupation regime illegally issued a notice to airmen for the dates of 19, 20, 23 and 24 March, relating to exercises of the Turkish Air Force.

Turkey's actions are clearly aimed at undermining the sovereignty of the Republic of Cyprus, bolstering the continuing de facto division and upgrading the secessionist entity's status, by claiming a purported airspace over the occupied territory of the Republic. Additionally, Turkey continues to systematically harass civilian and military aircraft within the Nicosia flight information region (FIR) via radio calls. Meanwhile, Nicosia FIR infringements and violations of the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus continue unabated. Turkey's policy of persistently breaching international law and defying international rules and regulations puts the safety of international civil aviation at risk, has a negative impact on the stability of the region and causes difficulties for air traffic over Cyprus. On behalf of my Government, I strongly protest the continuing infringements of international air traffic regulations and the violations of the national airspace and the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus by Turkey and appeal for their immediate cessation.

I would be grateful if you would circulate the present letter and its annexes as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 42, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nicholas **Emiliou**

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Annex I to the letter dated 21 April 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Airborne violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
2 March	1110-1134	One GLF-4 Turkish aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia flight information region (FIR) and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia area control centre (ACC), landing at the illegal airport of Tympou.
	1348-1405	One GLF-4 Turkish aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC, having departed from the illegal airport of Tympou.
3 March	0946-1033	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
5 March	0935-1012	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1122-1158	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
6 March	0957-1110	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
9 March	1015-1054	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
10 March	1114-1415	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1128-1223	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1338-1506	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1404-1554	Four F-16 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
10 March	1407-1504	Two F-16 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1538-1639	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1615-1800	One S-70 Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1750-1945	Two Turkish military helicopters infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
12 March	1452-1530	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
13 March	0954-1125	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
16 March	0925-1133	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1100-1335	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
17 March	1049-1235	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1337-1543	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1406-1522	Four F-16 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
18 March	1451-1553	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
19 March	0955-1120	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
19 March	1140-1202	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC, landing at the illegal airport of Tympou.
	1645-1704	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC, having departed from the illegal airport of Tympou.
23 March	1455-1555	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
24 March	0925-1119	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1435-1448	Four F-4 and six F-16 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1725-1915	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
25 March	0941-1016	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	0955-1053	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1447-1553	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1925-1951	One GLF-4 Turkish aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
26 March	1032-1200	Two Cougar Turkish military helicopters infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1412-1614	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
27 March	1456-1630	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.

Annex II to the letter dated 21 April 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Naval violations

Dates	*Nature of violation*
12 January-31 March	One C-150 Turkish landing ship violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Kerynia.
25 February-4 March	Two Turkish offshore supply ships violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos, having previously participated in illegal seismic surveys within the exclusive economic zone of Cyprus.
26 February-5 March	One C-151 Turkish landing ship violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos.
27 February-4 March	One AG-6 (P-306) Turkish net laying ship violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos.
4 March	One Turkish offshore supply ship violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos, having previously participated in illegal seismic surveys within the exclusive economic zone of Cyprus.
5-9 March	One AG-6 (P-306) Turkish net laying ship violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos.
6-10 March	One Turkish offshore supply ship violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos, having previously participated in illegal seismic surveys within the exclusive economic zone of Cyprus.
10 March	One A-1600 Turkish military transport ferry violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos.
10-16 March	One AG-6 (P-306) Turkish net laying ship violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Kerynia.
12-13 March	One A-1600 Turkish military transport ferry violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos.

Dates	*Nature of violation*
14 March	One Turkish offshore supply ship violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos, having previously participated in illegal seismic surveys within the exclusive economic zone of Cyprus.
16-20 March	One Turkish offshore supply ship violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos, having previously participated in illegal seismic surveys within the exclusive economic zone of Cyprus.
21-27 March	One Turkish seismographic research/survey vessel violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos, having previously participated in illegal seismic surveys within the exclusive economic zone of Cyprus.
22 March	One Turkish offshore supply ship violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos, having previously participated in illegal seismic surveys within the exclusive economic zone of Cyprus.
25-26 March	One Turkish offshore supply ship violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos, having previously participated in illegal seismic surveys within the exclusive economic zone of Cyprus.
26-29 March	One C-154 Turkish landing ship violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos.

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Prevention of armed conflict

Security Council
Seventieth year

Letter dated 21 April 2015 from the Permanent Representatives of Slovakia and South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit herewith a Co-Chairs' statement from the high-level meeting of the Group of Friends of Security Sector Reform held in New York on 12 February 2015 (see annex), which was signed on 14 April 2015 by the Permanent Representative of the Republic of South Africa to the United Nations, Ambassador Kingsley Mamabolo, and the Permanent Representative of Slovakia to the United Nations, Ambassador František Ružička.

The Group of Friends of Security Sector Reform intends to hold a ministerial meeting during the seventieth session of the General Assembly to consider the link between security sector reform and the post-2015 development agenda, with particular emphasis on security sector reform as a link between peacekeeping and peacebuilding and hence as an important element of sustainable development for countries coming out of conflict.

We should be grateful if you could have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 32, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) František **Ružička**
Permanent Representative of Slovakia to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Kingsley **Mamabolo**
Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations

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Annex to the letter dated 21 April 2015 from the Permanent Representatives of Slovakia and South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

High-level meeting of the Group of Friends of Security Sector Reform: security sector reform: consolidating priorities and looking beyond 2015

Co-Chairs' summary

On 12 February 2015, the Group of Friends of Security Sector Reform held a high-level meeting co-chaired by Slovakia and South Africa and organized in cooperation with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the United Nations Development Programme, Co-Chairs of the inter-agency Security Sector Reform Task Force. It brought together over 60 Member States, as well as observers. The objective of the meeting was to consolidate the priorities that should guide the implementation of Security Council resolution 2151 (2014), the first stand-alone resolution on security sector reform. The meeting also considered security sector reform in the context of the review of peace operations and that of the peacebuilding architecture, as well as the relevance of security sector reform in the context of the post-2015 development agenda.

František Ružička, the Permanent Representative of Slovakia to the United Nations, opened the meeting. Keynote speakers included H.E. Sam Kutesa, President of the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly; H.E. Jan Eliasson, United Nations Deputy Secretary-General; H.E. Miroslav Lajčák, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign and European Affairs, Slovak Republic; H.E. Kingsley Mamabolo, Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations; H.E. Bård Glad Pedersen, State Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Norway; H.E. Irakli Sesiashvili, Chair of the Defense and Security Committee of the Parliament of Georgia; H.E. Joy Ogwu, Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations; Mr. Magdy Martínez-Solimán, Assistant Administrator and Director, Bureau for Policy and Programme Support, United Nations Development Programme; and Mr. Dmitry Titov, Assistant Secretary-General for Rule of Law and Security Institutions.

During the discussion, representatives of numerous Member States took the floor, including Australia, Brazil, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Montenegro, Portugal, Sweden, Turkey and Uganda. African Union and European Union representatives also took the floor.

Consolidation of priorities for Security Council resolution 2151 (2014)

Drawing on the remarks of keynote speakers and messages delivered during the discussion, four areas emerged as priorities for the implementation of Security Council resolution 2151 (2014):

- Security sector reform must be firmly placed within legitimate national political agreements, including through its consistent integration into peace processes and through the good offices of Special Representatives of the Secretary-General and senior leaders on the ground.

- The United Nations should further enhance integrated approaches of its security sector reform support to ensure coherence among the numerous United Nations actors that are engaged.
- Partnerships with regional and subregional organizations should be deepened to ensure sufficient capacity for security sector reform delivery and enhanced coordination of support on the ground.
- Monitoring and evaluation of security sector reform support should be strengthened to guide efforts towards enhanced impact on the ground.

Security sector reform must be firmly placed within legitimate political agreements

Security sector reform mandates are often understood and approached as technical capacity-building programmes, without the necessary political frameworks and agreements on key principles, mechanisms of implementation, benchmarks and overall objective of the security sector reform process, as relevant to the given context. This undermines the potential of security sector reform as a stabilization and peacemaking tool. Technical support to security sector reform is only sustainable if firmly linked to political dialogue that can ensure commitment to principles of democratic governance throughout the different stages of a security sector reform process. To implement Security Council resolution 2151 (2014), it will be important to ensure the integration of security sector reform into peace processes, national reconciliation frameworks and other political platforms. Moreover, security sector reform should be better mainstreamed into the good offices and functions of the Special Representatives of the Secretary-General and senior leaders in the field, including through the development of security sector reform compacts with national counterparts. Also, senior leaders should receive targeted training, tools and expertise to assist their engagement in security sector reform.

It was recognized that new security threats increasingly demand security sector reform support that is focused on training and equipping security forces to enhance their operational effectiveness. To ensure that these efforts do not undermine the long-term stability and sustainability of reforms, it is imperative to ensure that such efforts are linked to political engagement that fosters national ownership and commitment to the inclusiveness, responsiveness and accountability of security forces.

Integrated security sector reform support among the numerous United Nations actors that are engaged

Mandates for security sector reform support have increased dramatically in number and complexity over the past seven years, leaving the United Nations often underresourced to meet these growing demands. In this regard, it was repeatedly emphasized that existing resources need to be better integrated and linked to overall national security sector reform strategies and priorities, as relevant. In particular, it was stressed that in mission settings many components have important roles to play in the delivery of security sector reform mandates, as well as, most notably, those dedicated security sector reform capacities that deal with political processes, policing, defence and governance. The reviews of peace operations and of the peacebuilding architecture were emphasized as critical in addressing the identified

challenges and in laying the foundations for the implementation of Security Council resolution 2151 (2014).

Partnerships with regional and subregional organizations

It was recognized that important progress has been made in building partnerships between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations. Broad frameworks that outline the principles and approaches to security sector reform support have been put in place by the African Union, the European Union and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. The Group of Friends of Security Sector Reform, the inter-agency Security Sector Reform Task Force and the Security Sector Reform Unit played an important role in linking these efforts, sharing information and supporting compatibility of the frameworks.

Agreement emerged on the need to further enhance existing partnerships, and, where needed, to develop new ones, in order to strengthen the impact of international security sector reform support on the ground. In this regard, it was recommended to focus on joint assessments, planning and evaluations. Moreover, a more coordinated effort to ensure that sufficient capacities are in place for training and equipping security forces on the one hand, and for capacity-building of governance and oversight mechanisms on the other, are crucial. A mapping of regional approaches and capacities in the area of security sector reform is already under way; support for this initiative was expressed as it presents an important step towards a shared understanding of the expertise available among the different partners.

Monitoring and evaluation of security sector reform support

Enhanced support to the monitoring and evaluation of security sector reform interventions was stressed as critical to the implementation of Security Council resolution 2151 (2014) and as a basis for transparent and evidence-based support in the area of security sector reform. The inter-agency Security Sector Reform Task Force has an important role to play in developing such an evidence-based approach to Security Sector Reform support. The inclusion of national counterparts at the earliest stages of such efforts is critical to joint agreement on benchmarks and indicators of progress, as relevant to the particular circumstances and aspirations of the host country.

The role of the Group of Friends of Security Sector Reform

The meeting also reflected on the role of the Group of Friends of Security Sector Reform in supporting the implementation of Security Council resolution 2151 (2014). The Co-Chairs outlined three priorities in that regard: first, to facilitate early dialogue and timely consultation on United Nations security sector reform strategies in country contexts; second, to support cooperation and security sector reform partnerships on the ground; and third, to lead intergovernmental dialogue and consensus-building on key security sector reform principles, as well as on different thematic areas of security sector reform. Enhanced cooperation with academia and experts from around the world was noted as important in this regard.

Security sector reform and the post-2015 development agenda

The link between security sector reform and the post-2015 development agenda was acknowledged, with particular emphasis on security sector reform as a link between peacekeeping and peacebuilding and hence as an important element of sustainable development for countries coming out of conflict. It was noted that the current intergovernmental agreement on the post-2015 development agenda presents a delicate political compromise that allowed for the integration of issues of governance, justice and public safety into the development agenda. The adoption of the concept of access to justice served as a platform for the development of a set of rights-based and socially inclusive goals and targets. The importance of the frameworks through which the United Nations addresses issues of conflict-related violence and violence that is not conflict-related was stressed.

Way forward

It was recommended that the Group of Friends of Security Sector Reform provide possible input in close coordination with the co-facilitators of the intergovernmental negotiations on the post-2015 development agenda.

(*Signed*) František **Ružička**
Permanent Representative of Slovakia to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Kingsley **Mamabolo**
Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations

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Culture of peace

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Seventieth year

Letter dated 21 April 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am writing with regard to the letter of the Permanent Representative of Armenia dated 17 April 2015 (A/69/876-S/2015/261).

The letter and the attached "declaration" reflect an approach aimed at spurring confrontation and fuelling hatred. Indeed, the letter and its attached document contain numerous falsifications of present, historical and legal facts, which are clearly aimed at vilifying Turkey. The "declaration" goes as far as implying irredentist claims. It is obvious that nothing in the letter and the attached document is of the nature to contribute to establishing good-neighbourly relations between Turkey and Armenia.

Turkey's vision is based on creating a positive agenda, aimed at deriving friendship rather than enmity from history. Turkey sincerely shares the suffering of the Armenians in that tragic episode of history. Today, we remember with respect the innocent Ottoman Armenians who lost their lives during those tumultuous years and offer our deep condolences to their descendants.

In the last years of the Ottoman Empire, all of us, Turks, Armenians and many others, suffered immensely. In such a context, we are not attempting to discriminate between pains and impose one-sided narratives on others, and we expect the same approach in order not to create obstacles for reconciliation. It is important for this period to be understood in its entirety through impartial academic study, so that the right lessons may be drawn, a just memory can be reached and the memory of the lives lost can be properly respected. It is with this constructive spirit that we have proposed the establishment of a joint historical commission, which remains on the table.

Turkey's constructive and humane stance was outlined in the message by Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, President of the Republic of Turkey, on 23 April 2014, when he was the Prime Minister, and in the statements by Ahmet Davutoğlu, Prime Minister of the Republic of Turkey, on 20 January 2015 on the occasion of the commemoration of Hrant Dink and, most recently, on 20 April 2015. The texts of the aforementioned message and statements are attached herewith (see annexes).

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Turkey will continue its efforts to establish an open dialogue with Armenia. We are determined to take further steps towards the normalization of relations between the two nations. We aspire to a common future, while paying respect to history.

I would be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 14, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Y. Halit Çevik
Permanent Representative

Annex I to the letter dated 21 April 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Message of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Turkey, Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, on the events of 1915

23 April 2014

The 24th of April carries a particular significance for our Armenian citizens and for all Armenians around the world and provides a valuable opportunity to share opinions freely on a historical matter.

It is indisputable that the last years of the Ottoman Empire were a difficult period, full of suffering for Turkish, Kurdish, Arab, Armenian and millions of other Ottoman citizens, regardless of their religion or ethnic origin.

Any conscientious, fair and humanistic approach to these issues requires an understanding of all the sufferings endured in this period, without discriminating as to religion or ethnicity.

Certainly, neither constructing hierarchies of pain nor comparing and contrasting suffering carry any meaning for those who experienced this pain themselves.

As a Turkish proverb goes, "Fire burns the place where it falls.".

It is a duty of humanity to acknowledge that Armenians remember the suffering experienced in that period, just like every other citizen of the Ottoman Empire.

In Turkey, expressing different opinions and thoughts freely on the events of 1915 is the requirement of a pluralistic perspective as well as of a culture of democracy and modernity.

Some may perceive this climate of freedom in Turkey as an opportunity to express accusatory, offensive and even provocative assertions and allegations.

Even so, if this will enable us to better understand historical issues with their legal aspects and to transform resentment into friendship again, it is natural to approach different discourses with empathy and tolerance and expect a similar attitude from all sides.

The Republic of Turkey will continue to approach every idea with dignity, in line with the universal values of law.

Nevertheless, using the events of 1915 as an excuse for hostility against Turkey and turning this issue into a matter of political conflict are inadmissible.

The incidents of the First World War are our shared pain. To evaluate this painful period of history through a perspective of just memory is a humane and scholarly responsibility.

Millions of people of all religions and ethnicities lost their lives in the First World War. Having experienced events that had inhumane consequences, such as relocation, during the First World War, should not prevent Turks and Armenians

from establishing compassion and mutually humane attitudes among and towards one another.

In today's world, deriving enmity from history and creating new antagonisms are neither acceptable nor useful for building a common future.

The spirit of the age necessitates dialogue despite differences, understanding by heeding others, evaluating means for compromise, denouncing hatred and praising respect and tolerance.

With this understanding, we, as the Turkish Republic, have called for the establishment of a joint historical commission in order to study the events of 1915 in a scholarly manner. This call remains valid. Scholarly research to be carried out by Turkish, Armenian and international historians would play a significant role in shedding light on the events of 1915 and an accurate understanding of history.

It is with this understanding that we have opened our archives to all researchers. Today, hundreds of thousands of documents in our archives are at the service of historians.

Looking to the future with confidence, Turkey has always supported scholarly and comprehensive studies for an accurate understanding of history. The people of Anatolia, who lived together for centuries regardless of their different ethnic and religious origins, have established common values in every field from art to diplomacy and from state administration to commerce. Today, they continue to have the same ability to create a new future.

It is our hope and belief that the peoples of an ancient and unique geography, who share similar customs and manners, will be able to talk to each other about the past with maturity and to remember together their losses in a decent manner. And it is with this hope and belief that we wish that the Armenians who lost their lives in the context of the early twentieth century rest in peace, and we convey our condolences to their grandchildren.

Regardless of their ethnic or religious origins, we pay tribute, with compassion and respect, to all Ottoman citizens who lost their lives in the same period and under similar conditions.

Annex II to the letter dated 21 April 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Statement by the Prime Minister of Turkey, Ahmet Davutoğlu, on the commemoration of Hrant Dink

20 January 2015

It has now been eight years since Hrant Dink was taken from us. Throughout his life, he strived, mind, heart and soul, to shed light on one of the major issues that the Ottoman Empire passed down to the Republic of Turkey. We wish patience to Mr. Dink's bereaved family and all those who held him dear.

Hrant Dink was an invaluable Anatolian intellectual who, without compromising either his Armenian heritage or his loyalty to Turkey, sought to help to find the ways and means through which Turks and Armenians may build a common future. As someone who personified Turkish-Armenian friendship, he worked selflessly and gave his all, so that the bonds of an historic coexistence could be remembered and the deep-rooted suffering overcome. As we commemorate the anniversary of his demise, and guided by the seeds of friendship he sowed, we wish to open new paths into hearts and minds.

With this understanding, we call upon all Armenians, and invite all those who believe in Turkish-Armenian friendship, to contribute to a new beginning:

Having already underscored the inhumane consequences of the relocation policies essentially enforced under wartime circumstances, including that of 1915, Turkey shares the suffering of Armenians and, with patience and resolve, is endeavouring to re-establish empathy between the two peoples. Our message of condolence of 23 April 2014, which included elements of how, primarily through dialogue, we may together bring an end to the enmity that has kept our relations captive, was a testament to this determination. Only by breaking taboos can we hope to begin addressing the great trauma that froze time in 1915. For its part, Turkey has transcended this critical threshold and relinquished the generalizations and stereotypical assertions of the past.

There is every reason to believe that these two ancient nations can demonstrate the wisdom to understand each other and contemplate a future together. Having shared the same geography and a long history, it is only Turks and Armenians who can effectively address their issues together and work jointly to find ways forward. Fostering a sense of mutual trust and cooperation, getting reacquainted against the backdrop of an 800-years-old common history and promoting human interaction will be essential. Accordingly, we invite our Armenian friends to visit Turkey more often and do away with respective prejudices.

Furthermore, we will press ahead with resolve to give due recognition to the Armenian cultural heritage in Turkey and to those Armenian personalities who made inestimable contributions to Ottoman/Turkish culture.

Our desire to share in the pain, to heal the wounds and to re-establish friendships is sincere. Our course is set towards a horizon of friendship and peace.

Annex III to the letter dated 21 April 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Statement by Ahmet Davutoğlu, Prime Minister of Turkey, on the Ottoman Armenians who lost their lives during the last years of the Ottoman Empire

20 April 2015

During the last years of the Ottoman Empire, a very large number of Ottoman citizens from different ethnic and religious backgrounds endured great suffering, leaving deep scars in their memories. They had all lived together for centuries in peace and harmony.

As descendants of nations with different ethnic and religious origins who endured these sufferings amid the conditions of the First World War, we understand what the Armenians feel. We remember with respect the innocent Ottoman Armenians who lost their lives and offer our deep condolences to their descendants.

It is both an historical and humane duty for Turkey to uphold the memory of Ottoman Armenians and the Armenian cultural heritage.

With this in mind, a religious ceremony will be held by the Armenian Patriarchate on 24 April 2015 and Ottoman Armenians will be remembered in Turkey, just as they will be across the world.

On this day, it would have been much more meaningful if Turkey and Armenia had been able to commemorate Ottoman Armenians together with a ceremony that befits both nations. This is what our President, Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, stated in his message on 23 April 2014, when he was the Prime Minister.

We believe that when history is no longer exploited for political purposes, such a mature and morally sound outcome can be attained.

Ancient Anatolian civilization teaches us to stand up for our history, to remember both our joys and pains, to heal our wounds collectively and to look to the future together.

As I declared in my message on 20 January 2015, on the anniversary of the passing away of Hrant Dink, "two ancient nations can demonstrate the wisdom to understand each other and to contemplate a future together".

As a consequence of our historical responsibilities and humane mission, and without making any distinction among those who suffered, we respectfully remember today all those who lost their lives in those events that transpired a century ago.

We also believe that, in order to ease the ongoing suffering, it is just as important to face the past with honesty, as it is to remember the deceased.

It is possible to establish the causes of what happened in World War One and those who were responsible for it.

However, laying all blame, through generalizations, on the Turkish nation by reducing everything to one word and to compound this with hate speech is both morally and legally problematic.

The scars left by the exile and massacres that Turkish and Muslim Ottomans were subjected to a century ago are still vivid in our minds today.

To ignore this fact and discriminate between pains suffered is as questionable historically as it is mistaken morally.

Indeed, recent years have shown that nothing can be achieved by trying to impose conflicting narratives upon one another.

In this context, the memories and convictions of all Ottoman citizens must be heard and respected.

To reach the truth, it is sufficient to attain a just memory, empathy, respectful language and a reasonable and objective way of looking at things.

In Turkey, every viewpoint is freely expressed and openly debated. Documents and knowledge of every kind can be investigated. By providing these means, Turkey is taking significant and positive steps towards the building of a common future.

As descendants of two ancient peoples who a hundred years ago shared the same destiny whether in joy or in sorrow, our common responsibility and calling today is to heal century-old wounds and re-establish our human ties once again.

Turkey will not remain indifferent to this responsibility and will continue to do its utmost for friendship and peace.

As such, we are calling on all third parties to adopt an approach based on just memory and a common peaceful future, rather than aggravating age old wounds.

It is with these feelings and thoughts that we once more commemorate with deep respect the Ottoman Armenians who lost their lives during the relocation in 1915 and we share in the grief of their children and grandchildren.

United Nations A/69/881

General Assembly

Distr.: General
23 April 2015

Original: English

Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 113 (g)
Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments

Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit

Note by the President of the General Assembly

1. As indicated in paragraph 6 of the note by the Secretary-General of 27 March 2014 (A/69/106), the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the term of office of Messrs. Cihan Terzi (Turkey), Gérard Biraud (France), Papa Louis Fall (Senegal) and István Posta (Hungary) in December 2015.

2. In accordance with the procedures described in article 3, paragraph 1, of the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit and pursuant to General Assembly resolution 61/238, the President of the General Assembly, at the 55th and 80th plenary meetings, on 18 November 2014 and 26 February 2015, respectively, having consulted Member States and having drawn up a list of countries from among the Group of African States, the Group of Eastern European States and the Group of Western European and other States, requested Canada, Germany, Morocco and Romania to propose candidates (see annexes I-IV) to serve for a period of five years beginning on 1 January 2016.

3. The candidates, in accordance with paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 59/267, should have experience in at least one of the following fields: oversight, audit, inspection, investigation, evaluation, finance, project evaluation, programme evaluation, human resources management, management, public administration, monitoring and/or programme performance, in addition to knowledge of the United Nations system and its role in international relations.

4. The President of the General Assembly has held the consultations described in article 3, paragraph 2, of the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, including consultations with the President of the Economic and Social Council and with the Secretary-General in his capacity as Chair of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination. The replies received from the President of the Economic and Social Council and from the Secretary-General to identical letters addressed to them on 26 February 2015 by the President of the Assembly are attached (see annexes V and VI).

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Please recycle

5. Having completed the required consultations, the President of the General Assembly has the honour to submit to the Assembly the following candidates for appointment as members of the Joint Inspection Unit for a five-year term beginning on 1 January 2016 and expiring on 31 December 2020:

Mr. Jeremiah Kramer (Canada)

Ms. Gönke Roscher (Germany)

Ms. Aicha Afifi (Morocco)

Mr. Petru Dumitriu (Romania)

Annex I

Letter dated 24 November 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Canada has decided to present the candidature of Mr. Jeremiah Kramer to the Joint Inspection Unit for the term 2016-2020 at the elections that will take place during the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly in November 2014.

(*Signed*) Guillermo E. **Rishchynski**

Attachment

Jeremiah Kramer (Canada)*

Adviser to UN Department of Field Support and Civilian Capacity Team

March 2011-present

As part of a Secretary-General initiative to improve the effectiveness of United Nations support for post-conflict transition, advise on means to enhance the agility of the United Nations in deploying personnel and aligning resources to meet post-conflict civilian capacity requirements and support institution building

A separate exercise was the evaluation of the obstacles to needed financial and technical backstopping support for United Nations special political missions, and the preparation of an analysis and recommendations for specific measures to enable more effective support and responsiveness

Budget Adviser, UN-Women

January-October 2011

The responsibility was to assist to prepare the budget strategy and resource framework for the newly established United Nations organization responsible for the advancement of women

Member of the UN Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ)

January 2005-December 2010

For six years, in a position elected by the General Assembly, participated in the oversight of the United Nations secretariat and funds and programmes, by reviewing all United Nations budgets, including peacekeeping and UN funds and programmes, and making recommendations on to the General Assembly and other governing bodies on actions to take

The function entailed analysis and provision of advice on the development of all administrative policies and programmes, including human resources management and information technology, as well as on the development of United Nations systems for accountability and results based management

Counsellor, Finance and Management, Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations

September 2002-2005

Canadian representative in the 5th Committee of the General Assembly. The responsibility included assessing all resource and administrative policy proposals, making proposals for improved accountability and oversight

Representative to the UN Committee on Programme and Coordination (CPC), which oversaw programme development and consideration of evaluation findings

Rapporteur of the CPC

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* Curricula vitae are issued without formal editing.

Senior Economic Policy Officer, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Group, Department of Foreign Affairs

September 2000-August 2002

Representative to the Budget and Management Committee of APEC and official responsible for economic and technical cooperation. Function involved evaluation of APEC secretariat structures, and recommendations for change (which were adopted) and leading the development of policies to widen APEC interaction with civil society

Head, Political, Economic and Public Affairs, Canadian Consulate General, Los Angeles

September 1996-August 2000

Led a team responsible for Canadian economic, cultural relations and media relations in California and five other states

Director, Economic and Social Development Division, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, Ottawa

September 1994-August 1996

Directed the division responsible for Canadian participation in the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system

Led formulation of UN system related initiatives in the context of the Halifax G-7 Summit

Led initiatives for improvements in UNCTAD and UNESCO

Initiated social development measures in the framework of the ILO and the formulation of a new Canadian international policy on child labour

Counsellor (Development), Canadian Embassy, Pretoria, South Africa

September 1991-August 1994

Responsible for managing Canadian development cooperation in South Africa including the design, implementation and evaluation of development projects and programmes which focussed on capacity building for governance in a nascent democracy

Counsellor, Canadian Permanent Mission to the UN in New York

September 1986-August 1991

Represented Canadian interests in the economic, social and humanitarian sectors of the United Nations and the UN funds and programmes as Canadian delegate to the Second Committee, the ECOSOC and UNDP Governing Council and UNICEF Executive Board

Chair of the UNDP Budget and Finance Committee

Chair of the UNDP Special Committee to reform UNDP-Specialized Agency Support Cost arrangements

Head, Bilateral Food Aid, Canadian International Development Agency

September 1983-August 1986

Responsible for planning and managing the Canadian bilateral food aid programme valued at about $300 million annually

Responsible for planning and managing the Canadian food aid response to urgent needs in parts of Africa during that period

Conducted evaluations of Canadian food aid programmes in Ethiopia and the Sudan and was participated, at their request, in evaluations of food requirements and programmes conducted by the UN FAO and World Food Programme

Strategic Policy Officer, Canadian International Development Agency

1981-83

Strategic planning for the Canadian development assistance programme as a whole, involving assessment of global requirements, preparation of assessments to the Canadian cabinet on the distribution of development assistance resources

First Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Jakarta

1979-81

Responsible for planning the Canadian development cooperation programme in Indonesia, assessment of Indonesia's development requirements that Canada could respond to, and planning and overseeing the implementation of an array of regional development and water resource development projects

Planning Officer, Canadian International Development Agency

1974-79

Responsible for developing the concept for Canada's development assistance programme in Nepal and making proposals to the Canadian cabinet accordingly

Responsible for food and agricultural cooperation with India

Annex II

Note verbale dated 13 November 2014 from the Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the United Nations Secretariat

The Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations presents its compliments to the General Assembly Affairs Branch of the United Nations and has the honour to forward the curriculum vitae of Germany's candidate for election to the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU), Ms. Gönke Roscher, for the term 2016-2020.

The Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations would like to inform the General Assembly Affairs Branch of the United Nations that this candidature has been endorsed by the Western European and other States Group.

The Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the General Assembly Affairs Branch of the United Nations the assurances of its highest consideration.

Attachment

Gönke Roscher (Germany)*

Current Position

Head of Economic Department
Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations and the other International Organizations, Geneva, Switzerland

Main field of expertise

United Nations and Multilateral Affairs with special emphasis on: Budgetary and Financial Issues, Management and Oversight, Administrative and Human Resources Issues

Previous positions and activities

2013-Present	Head, Economic Division, German Mission to the UN, Geneva
	Responsible for specialized agencies, focus of work on cross-cutting issues, in particular management reform and budget
2013-Present	Member, OPCW Advisory Body on Administrative and Financial Matters/ABAF
2009-Present	Member, UN Committee on Contributions/CoC
2010-2013	Deputy Head, German Mission to the OPCW, The Hague
	Responsible inter alia for oversight, budget and HR issues
2010-2011	Facilitator for the OPCW Tenure Policy
2006-2010	Head, Cultural Department, German Embassy, The Hague
	Responsible for institutional reform und financial reorganization of the Goethe Institutes in the Netherlands
2003-2006	Deputy Head, UN Department, Federal Foreign Office
	Focus of work i.a. coordination of German position to GA, 5th Committee, UN regular budget, scale of assessments, UN reform, mandate review, oversight issues
2000-2003	Deputy Head, Political Department, German Mission to the UN, Geneva
	Responsible for humanitarian affairs, program, budget and HR issues
2000-2001	Chair, HLWG/Humanitarian Liaison Working Group, Geneva

* Curricula vitae are issued without formal editing.

1997-2000	Head, Cultural Department, German Embassy, Bucharest
	Responsible for creating sustainable networks and financing for cultural cooperation
1994-1997	Desk Officer, UN Department, Federal Foreign Office
	Responsible for Agricultural Development and Food Security Issues at FAO, WFP, IFAD and for budgetary and HR issues
1991-1994	Deputy Consul General, German Consulate General, Seattle, USA
1988-1991	First Secretary, Political Department, German Embassy, London, UK
1985-1988	Federal Foreign Office, Bonn, Germany

Personal Details

Nationality:	German
Date of Birth:	26 January 1957
Educational background:	University of Kiel (MA, Humanities), Université de Nice (Postgraduate Degree in International Studies)
Languages:	German (native), English, French

Annex III

Note verbale dated 31 October 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations

The Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Morocco to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Office of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and has the honour to inform that the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco has decided to maintain the candidature of Mrs. Aicha Afifi to the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) at the elections to be held in New York on 10 November 2014.

The Government of the Kingdom of Morocco is confident that with her extensive qualifications, competence and strong expertise, Mrs. Afifi will make a substantial contribution to the important work of the JIU.

Attachment

Aicha Afifi (Morocco)*

- Former member of the Advisory Committee on the Administrative and Budgetary Questions of the United Nations, New York
- Former Deputy Chief of Mission, at the Embassy of the Kingdom of Morocco, Washington D.C.
- Former charge d'Affaires a.i interim, at the Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Morocco to the UN, New York
- Former Chair of G77 and China, Fifth committee of the GA

Executive summary

Mrs. Aicha Afifi, Minister Plenipotentiary, is a senior diplomat who has served as a highly ranked public servant in many ministries including the Ministry of Foreign affairs in Morocco for many years. She has extensive professional and academic experience in Morocco and the United States including 38 years in public administration, management, diplomacy, research, feasibility studies, project management, teaching, international development and gender issues. She has participated in many international conferences, summits and sessions of the United Nations General Assembly.

She is fluent in French, Arabic and English, plus other dialects.

Professional experience in the UN: (1998-2011)

January 2009-December 2011

Minister Plenipotentiary, Member of the ACABQ

Mrs. Aicha Afifi was elected by the United Nations General Assembly in November 2008 as a member of the Advisory committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for a three-year term.

During her mandate, she participated actively in the major functions of the committee, which are:

- to examine and report on the budget submitted by the Secretary General to the General Assembly;
- to advise the General Assembly concerning any administrative and budgetary matters referred to it;
- to examine on behalf of the General Assembly the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies and proposals for financial arrangements with such agencies, and to consider and report to the General Assembly on the auditors reports on the accounts of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies.

In this regard she examined and analysed different categories of budget inter-alia: biennium budgets 2010/11, 2012/13, Peace keeping budget: 20109, 2010, 2011, Political Mission budget, International Tribunal Budget, ICJ Budget and other UN matters;

* Curricula vitae are issued without formal editing.

She participated in the debate concerning the reform of the UN administration of justice and all Human resources issues including training, mobility and methods of appraisal.

In June 2008, she was awarded a certificate of "Ambassador for Peace" by the International leadership Conference for Peace "held in South Korea (Seoul);

In addition, she was offered many honorary citizen certificates and awards from American officials, NGOs and Moroccan-Americans Organizations living in the USA.

January 2005-January 2009

Minister Plenipotentiary at the Embassy of the Kingdom of Morocco

Deputy Chief of Mission

Represented the Ambassador in many official events acting as Chargé d'Affaires;

Responsible for managing administrative, budgetary, and political issues of the Embassy;

Reorganized and coordinated all the Embassy's activities including policy matters.

Created a task force among the Embassy's diplomats;

Supervised and monitored implementation of the Embassy's policy plan;

Organized many briefings on Moroccan reforms and achievements for the American institutions and Moroccan-American NGOs;

Organized seminars and conferences in partnership with universities and think tanks;

As a member of the Arab Ambassador council, she participated in the formulation and the implementation of the program of work as well as in all activities and meetings organized by the Arab League.

Minister Counsellor in charge of political affairs

Dealt with issues of interest common to Morocco and the United States;

Promoted the Moroccan democratic reforms within the Congress and human rights NGOs as well as academic Institutions and think tanks;

Promoted the Free trade Agreement (USA/MOROCCO) within concerned institutions and groups;

Represented Morocco in many events held in Washington, D.C. And other States.

October 1998-August 2004

Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Morocco to the United Nations

Mrs. Afifi, Minister Plenipotentiary, carried out several responsibilities and held different positions within the main Committees of the United Nations General Assembly, Economic and social council as well as within the regional and political groups;

She had been charge d Affairs par Interim several times.

January 2003-January 2004

Chair of the Group of 77 and China (133 Countries+China) at the 5th Committee

Planned and organized the Group of 77 and China work;

Coordinated the group of G 77 countries' positions in all common topics;

Created and supervised working groups in charge of studying and analyzing the budget for the biennium 2004-2005;

Prepared statements made on behalf of the group of 77 before the Fifth Committee and the General Assembly;

Coordinated negotiations of three regional groups of the G 77 and China;

Represented the Group of 77 by negotiating on many issues on behalf of the group with the most important contributors to the United Nations budget such as:

United National biennial budget 2004-2005, reform of the budget planning cycle, assessment of the implantation of human resources reform, follow-up on the reform of pattern of conferences, reform of the Administrative Tribunal and some aspects of the key Peacekeeping Missions, in particular the budget;

Reviewed and examined the scale of assessment system;

Acted as a Mediator in conflicting situations within groups or countries.

October 1998-September 2002

Moroccan delegate to the Third Committee of the General Assembly

Monitored and participated in negotiation of all plans of action initiated by the Third Committee;

Dealt with many social and humanitarian issues: proposed, amended and negotiated several resolutions;

Prepared the Moroccan statements on social development, human rights, and rights of the child and the advancement of women;

Dealt with second committee and ECOSOC issues; including elections of countries to subsidiary bodies of ECOSOC or experts;

Participated in The preparatory process of the International Conferences; on HIV/Aids, Least developed countries, financing for development, the Special session on the right of the child.

Responsibilities within the intergovernmental bodies

Vice-Chair of the preparatory committee for the twenty-first Special Session of the General Assembly;

Vice-Chair of ad hoc committee of the twenty first-Special Session of the General Assembly (Beijing+5);

Vice-Chair of the preparatory committee acting as the commission on women condition;

Chair of the working group in charge of finalizing chapters on Africa, international cooperation and globalization of the Action Plan of the World Summit for Social Development (Copenhagen+5);

Chaired like-minded group dealing with issues not coordinated by the group of 77;

Vice-Chair of the preparatory committee on the Second World Assembly on Ageing;

Chaired working group in charge of the political declaration of the Assembly;

Vice-Chair of the Second World Assembly on Ageing held in Madrid.

Participation in seminars/training organized by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), in collaboration with some other institutions

Structure, drafting and adopting of the United Nations resolutions;

Public communication/interviews/press conference;

Global issues and challenges facing the United Nations: legal, humanitarian, and political perspectives organized by Columbia University Law School and UNITAR;

Member of panel on results-based budgeting, organized by the United Nations in partnership with the Australian and Switzerland embassies, Princeton, New Jersey;

Participated in a seminar on Humanitarian law organized by the Canadian government.

Professional Experience in Morocco: (1974-1998)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation

Senior Administrator in charge of the functioning of the under-secretariat dealing with the Moroccan community residing abroad;

Managed administrative and budgetary questions;

Under-Secretariat of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Administrator of Human Resources, Budgeting and Equipment;

Managed and planned the department's budget;

Supervised and coordinated human resources tasks;

Negotiated the department budget within the appropriation committee of the Moroccan Parliament;

Taught management courses at private universities.

Association for a Global Peace Conference (Tennessee, United States)

Management consultant and planner;

Contributed to a peace proposal submitted to influential members of the United States Congress;

Taught principles of management at CPC College, Illinois, United States.

Ministry of Education: Administrator, Division of Legal Affairs and Research

Proposed new policy projects and submitted amendments to existing policies;

Prepared protocols for the international cooperation in teaching;

Planned and organized conferences and seminars on reform of government contracting.

Ministry of Public Works: Administrator, Head of Management Department

Coordinated and managed a reform project of the Ministry financed by the World Bank;

Coordinated internal and external administration activities;

Created project implementation and monitoring procedures and rules;

Member of technical committee in charge of implementing and evaluating the reform of the external services of the Ministry;

Created a directory of rules and regulations of the government contracting and accounting.

Ministry of Cooperation: Adviser to the Minister

Dealt with International Cooperation and Public Relations.

Ministry of Transportation: Head of Public Transportation Department

Acted several times as the interim Director;

Managed feasibility studies, authorization and licensing, planning and scheduling of public transportation;

Created the first directory of ground public transportation in Morocco;

Studied, analysed and prepared proposals for international ground transportation agreement with some EU countries;

Participated in negotiation of international ground transportation agreement with some EU countries;

Created directory of The National Commission jurisprudence on public transportation.

Ministry of Education: Coordinate Office of the General Secretary

Studied and analysed confidential reports addressed to the Minister by General Inspectors

Resolved problems relating to education;

Supervised and monitored implementation of new laws governing public contracting;

Educational background

Mrs. Afifi was educated in both Morocco and the United States;

She holds several degrees in different fields: law, management, economics, Public finance, government Contracting and politics from Moroccan University and Higher Institutes and American university.

Research and publications

Co-author of the women's chapter, a worldwide project on women and politics funded by UNESCO and the Ford Foundation and published by Yale University Press, United States

Author of application of marketing approach such as Social marketing to family planning in Morocco;

Published several articles, inter alia: motivation, management by objectives; strategic planning applied to public policies.

Seminars and conferences

Seminar on conflicting resolution and Team work;

A panel member on ethics and public service, Morocco;

A panel member on internationalizing norms of management projects, Miami;

Seminar on the European Community's affairs; Paris-Strasbourg-France;

The role of the Maghreb women's NGOs in strengthening relationships among the Maghreb countries and fostering implementation of the signed agreements and conventions; Libyan Arab Jamahiriya;

Designed workshops for projects organized by the IDNS/Maghreb;

Communication workshops, networking activities and growth strategy for women's enterprises Morocco;

Empowerment of women's leadership; San Francisco;

Negotiation techniques for international development;

Colloquium on international trade;

Speaker

Importance of NGOs and civil society involvement in public affairs; New Jersey;

Micro credit as tool to develop small business; Morocco;

Family status in Morocco, Copenhagen, Denmark;

Social development, including grass-roots social groups, Morocco;

Fund-raising goals and techniques, case of St Jude Hospital Department of Development

Women and politics in Muslim countries: case of Morocco, Denmark;

Women's civil rights according to the Muslim religion, Europe;

Arab women and development: case of Morocco; United States of America.

Memberships

Member of the Association of the American University Women, Washington DC;

Co-founder of the League of Executive Women in Public and Semi-Public Sectors, Morocco;

Co-founder of the Association of Women Enterprise, Casablanca;

Co-founder Alumni Association of the American Universities (United States-Morocco);

Alumni Association of Higher Institute of Management and Administration, Casablanca, Morocco.

Volunteer work

Organized workshops fund-raising for the Maghreb Heads of NGOs- Morocco;

Created cooperative and workshops for young professionals;

International volunteer for foreign families with children at St Jude Hospital, USA;

Counseled rural women on health care and family planning, Morocco;

Presented lectures on the role of women in social and economic development, Morocco;

Organized workshops for African businesses women; Casablanca, Morocco;

Organized weaving and embroidery projects generating incomes for poor women; Morocco.

Interviews

Moroccan radio station, Algerian, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya radio stations and television, Copenhagen newspapers and television, French media, United Nations Radio.

Travel

Mrs. Afifi visited many cities and villages in Europe, Africa, Asia and the Middle East as a speaker, panelist or member of the Moroccan delegation.

Annex IV

Note verbale dated 7 November 2014 from the Permanent Mission of Romania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretariat of the United Nations

The Permanent Mission of Romania to the United Nations presents its compliments to the United Nations Secretariat and has the honour to forward herewith the curriculum vitae of Mr. Petru Dumitriu, the Romanian candidate to the Joint Inspection Unit, at the elections to be held in New York on November 10, 2014.

The Permanent Mission of Romania to the United Nations kindly reminds the Secretariat that the Romanian candidate has been endorsed by the Eastern European Group.

Attachment

Petru Dumitriu (Romania)*

Diplomatic career

2011-2014 (until October 2014), Ambassador and Permanent observer of the Council of Europe to the United Nations Office and other international organisations in Geneva, seconded. Representative in:

The Human Rights Council, Universal Periodic Review and treaty-bodies.

The Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation.

The UNHCR Executive Committee and Standing Committee.

WSIS + 10 Review process, WSIS Forum, Internet Governance Forum.

UN Inter-Agency Committee on Bioethics.

Post-2015 Development Agenda.

2010-2011 Minister-plenipotentiary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Directorate for the United Nations and specialized institutions:

Representative in the UNESCO Executive Board.

National coordinator of the Alliance of Civilizations.

2006-2010 Director-general of multilateral (global) affairs:

Coordination of the relations with the United Nations and its specialized agencies programmes and funds (ILO, UNEP, UN/ECE, FAO, WFP, WMO, UNIDO, UNODC, WHO, WIPO).

National governmental coordination of the operational activities of UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF;

National coordination for UNHCR, WHO and IOM.

Supervision of the participation in the Second, Fourth and Fifth Committee, ECOSOC, Security Council, subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly and ECOSOC.

Supervision of the ODA allocated to UN programmes and funds.

Climate change, COP 15, Copenhagen.

Community of Democracies, New or Restored Democracies, Alliance of Civilizations, Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie.

Coordination of human rights reporting to UN treaty bodies, responsible for the relations with the Council of Europe, OSCE-humanitarian "basket" (2009-2010).

Coordination of bilateral relations and cooperation with countries from Africa, Middle East, Asia-Pacific, Latin America (2006-2008).

* Curricula vitae are issued without formal editing.

2006 (August-December) Director, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Directorate for the United Nations and specialized institutions:

Coordination of the relations with the United Nations and its specialized agencies, programmes and funds (ILO, UNEP, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, UN/ECE, FAO, WFP, WMO, UNIDO, UNODC, WHO, WIPO).

UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, IOM and WHO in Romania.

Second, Fourth and Fifth Committee, ECOSOC, Security Council, subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly and ECOSOC.

Community of Democracies, New or Restored Democracies.

2001-2006 Deputy permanent representative, Permanent Mission of Romania to the United Nations Office and other international organisations in Geneva:

Representative in the Commission of Human Rights and the Sub-commission for the promotion and protection of human rights.

Regional coordinator of the Group of Central and Eastern European countries in ILO.

The Bureau of the World Summit on the Information Society.

International Organization of Standardization.

1998-2001 Director, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Romania, United Nations and Specialized Institutions Department:

Relations with the United Nations system (ILO, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, UN/ECE, FAO, WFP, WMO, UNIDO, UNCTAD).

National governmental coordination of the operational activities of UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF.

Supervision of the participation in the Second, Fourth and Fifth Committee, ECOSOC, Security Council, subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly and ECOSOC.

1993-1998 First secretary, subsequently counsellor and deputy permanent representative, Permanent Mission of Romania to the United Nations, New York:

UNICEF Executive Board, UNDP projects on democracy.

General Assembly — plenary items.

Special Political and Decolonization Committee.

Special committee for peace-keeping operations.

1992-1993 Deputy Director, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Directorate for the United Nations and other international organizations:

Operational activities, Second Committee, Fifth Committee.

Security Council issues, Agenda for Peace.

UN peace-keeping operations.

1990-1992 Third secretary, second secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Directorate for the United Nations and other international organizations:

Conflict issues on the agenda of the Security Council.

Experience in economic areas

1986 Economist, Ministry for Foreign Trade and International Economic Co-operation, Directorate for trade policies and planning of international exchanges.

1983 Economist, Navlomar Bucharest — Shipbrokers, Chartering Agents, Shipagency and Shipchandlers Department.

1979 Economist, Hydropower Stations Construction Trust, Bucharest, Department for Export-Import.

Functions as an appointed member or elected officer in UN bodies

2009-2011 Member of the Executive Board of UNESCO.

2001-2009 Member of the United Nations Committee on Contributions.

2003 (10-12 December) — Rapporteur of the World Summit on the Information Society, Geneva.

2002 (7-9 November) — General Rapporteur of the Pan-European Ministerial Conference in preparation of the World Summit on the Information Society, Bucharest.

2002 (1-5 July) — Rapporteur of the First Session of the Preparatory Committee of the World Summit on the Information Society, Geneva.

1997 (2-4 September) — Secretary-General of the Third International Conference of the New or Restored Democracies, Bucharest.

1997 Vice-president of the Special Political and Decolonisation Committee (52nd Session of the General Assembly).

1997 Vice-president of the United Nations Disarmament Commission.

1995 Vice-president of the UNICEF Executive Board.

1991-1993 Secretary General of the United Nations Association of Romania.

Other international assignments

2007-2009 Member of the Advisory Board of the 6th International Conference of New or Restored Democracies.

2002 (December) — Member of the drafting Group for the Declaration and the Plan of Action of the World Summit on the Information Society (Glion sur Montreux, Switzerland).

1999 (April-May) — Head of the drafting Group for a "Code of Democratic Conduct" (UNDP-Romania).

1997 (May) — head of the preparatory team for the 3rd International Conference of New or Restored Democracies (UNDP-Romania).

1995 (April) — UNICEF field visit team (Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan).

Education

2006 Diplôme d'études approfondies, Institut européen, Université de Genève.

2005 Ph.D., Academy of Economic Studies, Bucharest, UN Reform.

1992 Master of Arts in diplomacy, Mediterranean Academy of Diplomatic Studies, Malta.

1979 License in International Economic Relations from the Academy of Economic Studies, Bucharest.

Post-graduate education

2004 Training programme on Internet Governance, DiploFoundation, South Centre, Geneva.

2004 Introduction in intellectual property, certificate, distance learning courses, WIPO.

2004 Revitalisation of the United Nations, distance learning courses, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

2000 The Legal Framework of Modern Peacekeeping, The Lester B. Pearson Canadian International Peacekeeping Training Centre, Partnership for Peace Training Centre, Bucharest (certificate).

1997 Peacemaking and Peacekeeping, International Peace Academy, New York (certificate).

1995 Conflict Resolution and Negotiation for Diplomats, Institute of World Affairs, Salisbury, CT USA (certificate).

1985 Post-graduate courses: Special trade operations and invisible trading.

1986 Post-graduate courses: Management, international trade, financial and banking techniques.

Teaching experience

2005-2014 Author of texts and lecturer online on multilateral diplomacy, including on reform, administrative, financial and budgetary questions (University of Malta — DiploFoundation, www.diplomacy.edu).

2004 Human rights and diplomacy for Roma NGOs, European Roma Information Office, Brussels.

2014 Human rights diplomacy — Capacity Development Programme for Pacific Island States, Federal Department for Foreign Affairs, Switzerland.

Awards

1995 The 40th Anniversary of the admission of Romania to the United Nations Award.

2004 "Star of Romania", with a knighthood rank.

Other affiliations

2009-2011 Member of the National Philatelic Commission

2008-2014 Member of the Romanian Association for the Club of Rome

Foreign languages: English, French, Spanish

Personal information: married, one child

Publications (a selection)

Books:

"Sistemul ONU în contextul globalizării: reforma ca voinţă şi reprezentare" (The United Nations System in the Context of Globalization: Reform as Will and Representation), Curtea Veche, Bucureşti, 2008, 437 pages, in Romanian.

"La capacité de négociation de l'Union européenne au sein de la Commission des droits de l'homme des Nations Unies", Institut Européen de l'Université de Genève, Collection Europa, Etudes 48, 2007, also available at: http://www.unige.ch/ieug/publications/euryopa/Dumitriu161.pdf.

Articles published in collective volumes abroad:

Religious Freedom and Religious Minorities: Notes on the Contributions of the Council of Europe, in "Worldwide Human Rights and Religious Liberty. A New Equilibrium or New Challenges", Conscience and Liberty, Special Edition, Volume 1, Bern, 2014.

Persuasion: bad practices and ... others, in "Persuasion. The essence of diplomacy", edited by Jovan Kurbalija, 2013, DiploFoundation and Mediterranean Academy of Diplomatic Studies.

The World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS): from Geneva (2003) to Tunis (2005). A Diplomatic Perspective, in "Multistakeholder Diplomacy. Challenges and Opportunities", Diplo, 2006, Geneva.

The Evolution of the New or Restored Democracies Movement: from Manila to Cotonou, in "Building Democracy from Manila to Doha", Helsinki Process Publication Series, Edita Publishing Oy, 2005.

Promotion of Democracy in the United Nations Context, in "Factors of success and failure of the democratic process in South Eastern Europe", Regional seminar, Sinaia, 6-7 October 2000, United Nations Development Programme.

The Seven Sins of Globalisation, in "Perceptions", Journal of International Affairs, June-August 2000, volume V, Number 2, Turkey.

Annex V

Letter dated 26 March 2015 from the President of the Economic and Social Council addressed to the President of the General Assembly

I have the honour of writing to you in response to your letter of 26 February 2015, regarding consultations held with the Chairs of the regional groups to appoint members to fill the four vacancies on the Joint Inspection Unit that will occur on 31 December 2015.

I wish to inform you, in my capacity as President of the Economic and Social Council, as provided for in article 3, paragraph 2, of the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit and in accordance with paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 59/267, that I have reviewed the qualifications of the proposed candidates and I have the pleasure to inform you that I am in full agreement with the proposal to nominate the following candidates:

Mr. Jeremiah Kramer (Canada)

Ms. Gönke Roscher (Germany)

Ms. Aicha Afifi (Morocco)

Mr. Petru Dumitriu (Romania)

(*Signed*) Martin **Sajdik**

Annex VI

Letter dated 26 March 2015 from the Secretary-General in his capacity as Chair of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination addressed to the President of the General Assembly

I have the honour to refer to your letter of 26 February 2015 regarding the proposed appointments to fill four vacancies in the Joint Inspection Unit which will occur on 31 December 2015.

In accordance with article 3, paragraph 2, of the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, and following consultations with members of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, I have the pleasure to inform you that, in my capacity as Chair of the Chief Executives Board, I concur with the proposed appointment of Mr. Kramer (Canada), Ms. Roscher (Germany), Ms. Afifi (Morocco) and Mr. Dumitriu (Romania).

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon